



1—Secretary of War Baker speaking at the dedication of the Arlington memorial to the dead of all our wars. 2—Captured German guns at Newark for distribution among the states. 3—Leprosy supreme court, where German war criminals will be tried.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

General Brusiloff Reported to Have Assumed Control Over Soviet Russia.

PERSIANS TURNING BOLSHEVIK

Banks Curtailing Credits, Forcing Low Prices for Merchandise—Sliding Wage Scale Suggested for Rail Labor—Political Developments in Both Parties.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Something of importance has been happening in Russia. The dispatches of the week made this fairly certain, but they did not reveal the exact nature of the event. A good guess is that General Brusiloff, former commander in chief of the czar's armies, has effected a military coup and has assumed the full control of the soviet republic formerly exercised by the soviet commissaries. Rumors of this have been current for a week. A change of policy if not of authority, is indicated by the fact that a Moscow correspondent has been permitted, for the first time, to send a story of the hopeless collapse of transportation in soviet Russia and a prediction of the downfall of bolshevism next winter if not before.

Of the other hand, authentic dispatches show the Russian Reds are by no means whipped yet, and that the spread of their doctrines in other lands has not been checked. East of Kiev the Poles and Ukrainians have been held, and between Bessarabia and the Dnieper river they were driven back by a strong counter offensive launched by Brusiloff. In the Crimea General Wrangel has formed a new government with which the bolsheviks were expected to open peace negotiations at once, the remnants of Denikin's army being assured of safety.

Unconvinced by the impending fate of soviet Russia, or ignorant of it, the Persians seem to be turning more and more to bolshevism, with the active cooperation of the Russians. The French foreign office on Wednesday received word that the Persian government, which was organized by Morgan Shuster some years ago, had turned bolshevik and that the young shah had fled southward from his capital. At Enzeli, a Persian port on the Caspian sea, the Reds landed from thirteen ships and the British were forced to evacuate the city. Though the Japanese in Siberia are now having things all their own way, the milder government is worried, for bolshevism is spreading among the Japanese troops in that country and is infecting the people at home also.

In the Caucasian region conditions are confused and disheartening. The Georgians and Azerbaijanis are fighting fiercely; just why is uncertain. The Turkish nationalists, who are said to be plotting with the leaders of bolshevism, are still going strong and are supposed to be promoting an uprising of nationalists in Egypt.

The determination of the French government to keep up the Russian Federation of Labor is explained fully by disclosure of evidence found by the police. This shows that if the May 1 revolutionary strikes had succeeded, all was prepared for the institution of soviet rule in France. Soviets had been established in seven principal cities and the leaders were well supplied with funds. The federation has now refused to be identified with the extremists and has called off all the strikes.

Something is happening in America, too, and we all know what it is, but we are uncertain as to just what is causing it and how far it will go. It looks as if the reduction of the cost of living really had begun with a general cut in prices by many merchants all over the country. So far the reductions apply mainly to clothing and shoes. Enthusiastic consumers are trying to persuade themselves that the movement

downward is to be general and extensive, but the cautious ones are inclined to accept the statements of certain retailers to the effect that there can be no general break yet in prices and that the cost of living must remain at about its present attitude until all of us, laborer, producer, merchant and consumer, learn a lesson in practical unselfishness.

Present reductions apparently are due to efforts to liquidate stocks because of the slackening of demand and the policy of the banks in calling loans and tightening up on credits. The bankers are advised in their course by the federal reserve board. Their action will not seriously affect those who produce or market necessities, but is directed especially at those who supply luxuries and those who are holding goods for higher prices. The liquidation of bank loans will amount to not less than 10 per cent within four months, and it is expected it will compel producers to unload their hoarded stocks at greatly reduced prices.

The railway labor board is working hard on some plan by which the rail laborers may be granted all or a large part of their demands for increased wages that will amount to a billion dollars. Neither the railway managers nor anyone else denies that in any case it is evident they must be given it if rail transportation in America is to be maintained. Almost any of the railway employees can get much more money in other pursuits. At present the board is considering the adoption of a sliding wage scale based on the cost of living index number. Whether organized labor will accept a reduction of wages in the future is a question. So far, its policy has been to hold on to all it gets. Some time this matter will be brought to the test. The sliding scale is being tried out on the English railways and some of the unions are not satisfied with it.

Meanwhile the interstate commerce commission has a hard job relieving the congestion of traffic and averting a threatened coal famine in the Chicago region. This was accomplished to a considerable extent by sending thousands of empty cars from the East, and by means of temporary embargoes. The car movement not only relieved the coal situation, but also helped the shipment of other commodities.

The Virginia state democratic convention has finished what may be accepted as in substance the declaration concerning the peace treaty which President Wilson will ask the national convention in San Francisco to adopt. The plank was formulated by Senator Carter Glass, was submitted by him to Mr. Wilson and received the latter's endorsement. It reads thus:

"The democratic party of Virginia favors a League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was to form this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest.

"We felicitate the president and his associates on the exceptional achievement at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized people everywhere.

"We condemn the Republican senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of Democratic statesmanship, interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and revived prosperity of the world.

"We advocate prompt ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which Wilson won for the United States by his difference between Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed."

The Virginia delegates are pledged to support Glass for the nomination. Democrats of Michigan, Indiana and South Carolina endorsed President Wilson and his policies and selected unopposed delegates.

In Georgia the Democratic convention, in the control of the forces led by Germany, while potash is the chief article demanded from Germany by Japan.

According to the Tagelblatt, the Japanese government is considering a claim submitted by Germany that the Shantung (Tsinan-Tsinanfu) railway is private and not state property. In the latter case, the railway would become forfeited to Japan, in accordance with the same terms of the peace treaty.

Japan proposes to release all German property under her control up to educational standards of the provinces, by teaching their children in English instead of German, and because they feel that if Canada ever is embroiled in another war they will be forced into military service.

Assurance that they will be exempted from military service and left free to worship and to educate their children as they please has been obtained from federal authorities and from state officials of Mississippi, according to Mennonite leaders who are arranging for the immigration.

Hoke Smith and Tom Watson, adopted resolutions expressing "unalterable opposition" to the league covenant as brought back from Paris by the president; demanding free speech, free and unhampered press, local self-government and the repeal of all espionage, sedition and conscription laws passed in the war period. The convention also went on record as opposed to compulsory military training; disclaimed opposition to the third term idea, and instructed its delegates to San Francisco to vote as a unit to support no candidate not in accord with the principles adopted by the convention.

Attorney General Fisher and his forces made a brave fight but were outnumbered, 148 to 238.

Nebraska's candidate declared for Hitecock for president and warmly endorsed the peace treaty and league covenant as Mr. Wilson brought them from Paris.

There is a recurrence of the talk of nominating McAdoo at San Francisco, notwithstanding his disclaimers of personal interest in the contest. According to one story, he is the candidate of a number of very wealthy men, led by Barney Baruch.

On the Republican side General Wood won another victory during the week, this time in Vermont. He was given the state's preferential vote by a large plurality over Johnson, Hoover, Lowden and Coolidge. In Pennsylvania, where the old guard is well entrenched, the primaries were held, and the delegates to the Chicago convention, it is expected, will be for Governor Sproul. Their second choice will probably be a matter of expediency.

The Republican advisory committee on platform has completed its work and will submit a unanimous report to the convention committee on resolutions. Though it omits any mention of the peace treaty, Mexican affairs and prohibition, it covers about every other possible subject as will be seen in this list of the matters treated:

High cost of living; conservation; civil service; and retirement; insular possessions; and defense of the coast; federal administration and war time legislation; taxation; postal reform; immigration; railroads; agricultural policies; national economy; retrenchment and budget; military and naval affairs; tariff; international trade currency and banking; merchant marine; regulation of industry and commerce; law and order; pensions and war risk insurance; industrial relations and problems of labor and capital; and limitations of federal and state control.

By advice of the public, the three big subjects first mentioned are left for the convention to deal with as it sees fit.

At last reports Carranza was still in flight in the state of Puebla, almost alone, probably heading for the virtually impenetrable fastnesses of the Zempoalita mountains. The temporary government of the republic is functioning quietly and it has been practically agreed that General Gonzales shall be named provisional president by congress. The department of state at Washington has been urged to be cautious in recognizing or supporting any action that had part in the overthrow of Carranza. The warning came from representatives of industrial groups having interests in Mexico and from former Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson and former Charge Nelson O'Shaughnessy. They want definite assurances as to the attitude of the new regime toward foreigners.

A great race is on among the nations for the control of the world's oil supplies. Great Britain is off in the lead. The American senate asked President Wilson as to the chances of American acquiring oil producing lands abroad and his reply outlines the British policies as follows:

"1. Deferring foreign nationals from owning or operating oil producing properties in the British Isles, colonies or protectorates.

"2. Direct participation in the ownership and control of petroleum producing companies.

"3. Arranging to prevent British oil companies from selling their properties to foreign owned or controlled companies.

"4. Orders in council that prohibit transfers of shares in British oil companies to other than British nationals."

The value of 10,000 yen. Property worth more will be subject to a deduction of a certain percentage to indemnify Japanese who have claims against Germany for war damages.

An inquiry into emigration possibilities from Germany to Japan shows, the Tagelblatt says, that although public feeling in Japan has become generally favorable toward Germans, except for engineers and practical scientists. Foreign manual laborers especially are not wanted in Japan.

Fourteen Canadian towns and villages will be practically depopulated temporarily at least, and highly improved land holdings, valued at more than \$100,000, will be sold by the immigrants for what they will bring.

Some of the Mennonites, those living in the towns, are preparing now to depart, but the majority, who are farmers, will wait until after the fall harvest. Later on, probably next spring, thousands more are expected to leave, to establish colonies in Alabama.

## U. S. WILL LOAN ROADS MILLIONS

\$125,000,000 Available to Buy New Equipment to End Freight Congestion.

IN NEED OF 100,000 CARS

Interstate Commerce Commission Approves Loan—Campaign to Break Tieup Is Now Well Under Way.

Washington, May 24.—Temporary disposition of the \$300,000,000 revolving fund, provided by the transportation act for relief of railroads, was made in orders issued by the interstate commerce commission, which, at the same time, took steps to meet future equipment needs of the carriers by proposing organization of an equipment corporation with a capital stock of \$50,000,000.

Recent suggestions of the Association of Railway Executives were followed closely in apportioning the funds, but the commission confronted the railroads with the necessity of making the "largest possible contribution" to those carriers who indicated they would make the sums advanced by the government.

The commission said it would not follow any arbitrary method of allocating the money, but would attempt to divide it so the whole country would benefit by improved transportation service.

As to the equipment trust, the commission proposed that the roads should take stock in it equaling 25 per cent of the cost of the equipment, with money advanced by the government up to \$125,000,000. The remaining 75 per cent would be financed through trusts placed on equipment who indicated they would make the sums advanced by the government.

Some doubt was expressed as to the ability to complete the formation of such an organization. In the event that it cannot be organized, the commission said the \$125,000,000 set aside for equipment purposes should be distributed to those carriers who contributed "can meet the government's advance with large proportional amounts financed by themselves."

While this required advance by the owners of railroad securities was declared by the commission to be too much of a strain on railroad credit, many of the railroad executives believed it was entirely feasible.

The commission also practically put a ban on extensions of lines and betterment of tracks now in existence. It said that loans would not be granted for additions and betterments, unless it be clearly demonstrated that these improvements will facilitate materially the movement of equipment."

A hearing on the proposed distribution of the revolving fund for equipment was set for May 29, and every road which applies for a loan will have to show its entire financial obligations, together with forthcoming requirements which will force expenditure of funds.

Other recommendations for the distribution of the revolving fund provided in the transportation act were as follows:

Temporary reserve for claims and judgments, \$40,000,000; appropriation for short line railroads, \$100,000,000; reserve for maturing, \$50,000,000; appropriation for additions and betterments which will promote the movement of cars, \$75,000,000.

New equipment required by railroads to meet minimum needs is estimated by the interstate commerce commission at 2,000 locomotives and 100,000 freight cars, including 20,000 passenger cars. The commission estimated that equipment already ordered and to cost \$125,000,000.

"It is evident," the commission's statement said, "that the equipment required properly to meet the transportation needs of the public cannot be secured unless the carriers themselves assume the burden of financing the remaining 75 per cent."

The campaign to break the freight congestion at the nation's traffic gateways by congress. The interstate commerce commission, in the space of a few hours, having taken three important steps toward that end.

PRESIDENT GETS KNOX BILL

House Adopts Republican Peace Plan Passed by the Senate, 228 to 139.

Washington, May 24.—The Republican (Knox) peace resolution was adopted finally by the house. The new majority accepted the senate substitute for the original house resolution, while Democrats vainly opposed it. By approving the resolution was announced as 228 to 139, which was taken to indicate that a veto by the president could not be overridden.

Brig. Gen. Frank Taylor Dies. Seattle, Wash., May 24.—Brig. Gen. Frank Taylor, United States army, retired, a veteran of the Mexican and Spanish-American wars, died suddenly at the home of his daughter here. He was seventy-eight years old.

Pay Billions War Insurance. Washington, May 24.—Settlement of 127,151 insurance claim cases for death and total permanent disability, representing a total value of \$1,135,562,173.45, is announced by the director of the bureau.

Active Day on Dry Front. Chicago, May 22.—With the arrest of 10 men for violating the national prohibition act Major Dalrymple and his agents believe they have uncovered the largest conspiracy yet discovered to evade the federal liquor law.

Find Vast Amount of Sugar. Chicago, May 22.—With sugar selling at 25 cents a pound and upward in Chicago, the discovery was made of more than 8,000,000 pounds of that staple, loaded in cars hidden away on an obscure railroad siding.

Fine for Obstructing Draft. Bowling Green, Ky., May 20.—Dr. Fayette Owsley of Burkesville, Ky., physician, was fined \$1,000 in federal court here and sentenced to one hour in jail on a charge of having obstructed the draft law in the world war.

Butte Miners End Strike. Butte, Mont., May 23.—Serious menace to operation of the mines in the Butte district was removed by the acceptance by the workmen's union of the wage increase offered, ending a strike of two weeks' duration.

Food Riots in Spain. Madrid, May 20.—Serious disturbances caused by shortage of food have occurred at Caceres and Hervas in western Spain, according to advices received here. Shops in these towns have been attacked by mobs.

Ask Repeal of Excess Profits Tax. St. Louis, May 20.—Repeal of the excess profits tax law was asked in resolutions prepared for introduction at the convention of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, which opened here.

## TIME FOR HEROIC RESCUE



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

## MARSHALL NIPS BOOM CALL LOANS ON FOOD

Vice President Not Seeking the Presidential Nomination.

Makes Keynote Speech at Indiana Convention, Which Indorses Wilson's Administration.

Indianapolis, May 21.—"Equal and exact justice to all men" as a remedy for unrest was prescribed by Vice President Marshall in his keynote address before the state democratic convention. He also urged jail sentences for profiteers and increased production to relieve the high cost of living.

A boom started for Marshall for the presidential nomination at San Francisco was nipped in the bud by the vice president. He said he did not seek the presidential nomination.

"I hold that the democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all men and of special privileges to none will meet all the angry and unreasonable views of today," said Mr. Marshall.

The vice president also expressed the hope that President Wilson and the senate would reconcile their differences over the peace treaty and that it would be ratified; but said no man should be read out of the democratic party because of his opinion on the League of Nations.

"This was, as I understand it," the vice president said, "an American war. The peace should not have been fought successfully as either a democratic or republican war. The peace cannot bring that real peace which the American people want if it is made either as a democratic or a republican peace."

"I still hope that the president and the senate will reach an accord upon such terms as will enable the treaty to be ratified and a de jure peace be made with the government of Germany, but as I grant to no man the right to read me out of the democratic party nor to say to me that I cannot stand upon its platform, advocate the election of its candidates and vote for them, I myself, will not say to any man that his views upon the League of Nations inevitably place him without the democratic fold. A lifelong advocate of a resort to courts and not to force, I gave my unqualified endorsement to the altruistic views of the president in the defense of which views he has broken his body."

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Wilson, declaring he "fulfilled the pledges of the platform on which he was elected."

40,000 IDLE MEN IN DETROIT

Raw Material Shortage Cripples Many Big Factories in the Michigan Metropolis.

Detroit, Mich., May 20.—While no immediate relief from the shortage of raw materials in prospect, no Detroit factory is at present completely shut down, according to John L. Lovett, manager of the Michigan Manufacturers' association.

Many factories have been obliged, however, to curtail operations. His estimate of the situation was that 40,000 men were out of work in Detroit, as against 125,000 when the effects of the switchmen's strike were most keenly felt.

2,000 POLES WEEKLY TO U. S.

American Immigrant Aid Society Opens Office in Warsaw—250,000 Ask Passports.

Warsaw, Poland, May 20.—Arrangements have been completed for the transportation of 2,000 persons weekly from Poland to the United States by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid society of America, which recently opened offices in Warsaw. The Polish authorities estimate that 250,000 persons already have applied for passports, and the great need of the Polish people is for the transportation of persons now in America.

Many Demands for Cars. Washington, May 22.—Demands of individual industries for preferential treatment in the allotment of cars threatened to disrupt the general plan adopted by railroad managers and the interstate commerce commission.

Presbyterians Name Moderator. Philadelphia, May 22.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Sterling Palmer of Columbus, O., was elected moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly at its opening session here. He is a pastor of Broad Street church, Columbus.

Politician's Airplane Wrecked. St. James, Minn., May 22.—An airplane belonging to A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan league, was wrecked at St. James, Minn., while on a tour of inspection, wearing in the mornings while working in his writing room.

Reds Defeat the Poles. London, May 21.—The bolshevik won important successes over the Poles on passing the Dvina river at Polotsk, according to an official statement sent out by the soviet government at Moscow.

Editor of Town Topics Dies. Morristown, N. J., May 20.—William D'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics and founder of the Smart Set magazine, died at his home here from complications following an attack of influenza. He was eighty-one years old.

J. B. Payne Named Rail Head. Washington, May 20.—President Wilson appointed John Barton Payne, secretary of the interior, as director general of the railroad administration, to succeed Walker D. Hines, whose resignation became effective May 15.

Admiral Heads Military Order. New York, May 24.—Admiral Robert F. Coontz was elected commanding general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars here at the convention of the organization's national commandery.

King George in Overall. London, May 21.—George V placed himself at the head of the British overalls movement. He ordered a \$3 suit of dark blue, which he intends wearing in the mornings while working in his writing room.

Reds Defeat the Poles. London, May 21.—The bolshevik won important successes over the Poles on passing the Dvina river at Polotsk, according to an official statement sent out by the soviet government at Moscow.

Editor of Town Topics Dies. Morristown, N. J., May 20.—William D'Alton Mann, editor of Town Topics and founder of the Smart Set magazine, died at his home here from complications following an attack of influenza. He was eighty-one years old.

J. B. Payne Named Rail Head. Washington, May 20.—President Wilson appointed John Barton Payne, secretary of the interior, as director general of the railroad administration, to succeed Walker D. Hines, whose resignation became effective May 15.

## CARRANZA SLAIN BY REBEL TROOPS

President of Mexico Killed at 1 o'clock in Morning at Tlaxcalaltongo.

WHOLE PARTY IS WIPED OUT

Former First Chief Falls in Battle With Revolutionists After Flight From Mexico City—Death Ends Stormy Career.

Mexico City, May 24.—Gen. V. Carranza, who fled from this city on May 6, and who took flight into the mountains of Puebla following a battle near Rinconada, was killed at 1 o'clock Thursday morning at Tlaxcalaltongo, according to official announcement here.

Carranza's companions, whose names are not yet known, are said to have shared his fate. The attack which led to Carranza's death was led by Gen. Rodolfo Herrera. It is said directed the attack that resulted in the death of the fugitive president and his followers. He belonged to forces commanded by Gen. Francisco Mariel, who accompanied Carranza in his flight from this city but who last week deserted Carranza and joined the revolutionists.

The fall of Carranza's government and his death are the direct outgrowth of the insurrection of Sonora. The rebellion, starting there early in April, rapidly spread throughout the nation. It was practically a bloodless revolt until after Carranza's flight. The only real battles were with his guard.

Junera, Mazatlan, Chihuahua and other important towns rapidly fell to the hands of the rebels.

The rebels in the north started to march on Mexico City and other bands in the south joined. Gen. Obregon, who had fled from the capital a short time before the insurrection broke out, joined with Gen. Pablo Gonzales. The two, on May 6, demanded that Carranza quit the capital. Carranza gave a defiant answer, but was forced to flee the same day when a large part of his army deserted and Obregon and Gonzales were too strong for him to attempt to hold the capital.

Vera Cruz joined the revolt and Carranza's plan to escape to Europe from there was thwarted.

The deposed dictator fled into the mountains with his treasure. The money and the archives which he had taken were captured by the rebels and on May 13 his army was practically annihilated, 3,500 of his men being taken.

Carranza's turbulent rule of Mexico lasted about six years during which time the country has been in a state of revolt. He came into power after the flight of Huerta, the man who had brought about the death of Madero early in 1913.

Yusuf Carranza, elected president of Mexico March 11, 1917, was able to round out three years of one of the most futile, ineffective administrations in his country's history.

In assuming the presidency Carranza stepped from political obscurity to national and international prominence on the graves of the hopes of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, the usurper, and his followers.

Born of parents in comfortable circumstances in Cuatro Ciénegas, state of Coahuila, December 29, 1859, Venustiano Carranza was educated in the public schools.

His experiences as a rancher first, then as judge, senator, and finally governor of Coahuila, made Carranza familiar with the agrarian problem, the root of political unrest in Mexico.

Having defied Huerta, Carranza rallied a small band of 600 followers, which grew into a sizable army when he won the support of Francisco Villa. Huerta's machinations had embroiled Mexico with the United States and intervention seemed imminent. He was aided by Y. B. Benson, a British subject, by a staff officer of Villa further complicated the situation.

Then came Villa's victory at Torreón, the first real success of the war. Huerta resigned the provisional presidency July 18, 1914, a month later Carranza made his triumphal entry into Mexico City, Huerta in the meantime having fled to Spain.

The beginning of the end of the Villa-Zapata party as a military power followed swiftly. His heavy defeats at Villa by Gen. Alvaro Obregon. Villa was forced to give up Torreón and concentrate his dwindling forces in northern Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, making occasional forays and raids, which culminated in the attack on Columbus, N. M., that resulted in the invasion of Mexican territory by General Pershing.

General Carranza was married and formerly lived in Saltillo.

German Strike Settled. Berlin, May 24.—The strike in the Hamburg shipyards has been settled. It is announced in advices from Hamburg. Before the settlement collisions occurred during which three persons were killed.

Four Babies Burned to Death. Taconite, Minn., May 24.—Four children are dead and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Barro, are in a serious condition from burns sustained when their home here was destroyed by fire.

80,000 More Join Legion. Indianapolis, May 22.—Incomplete returns into national headquarters here indicate that approximately 80,000 new members were obtained in the first two days of the American Legion nationwide campaign.

Exports Decrease in April. Washington, May 22.—Exports for April decreased \$135,000,000, while imports fell off \$30,000,000 as compared with the trade figures of March. It was announced by the department of commerce.

Alabama Coal Miners Quit Work. Birmingham, Ala., May 21.—Between 2,600 and 3,000 men quit work in widely separated sections of the Alabama coal mining district, according to reports received here. Operations have been suspended in a number of mines.

Denounce Attack on Reds. London, May 21.—Denunciation of the Polish attack on bolshevik Russia, and what is regarded as Great Britain's complicity in that offensive, is contained in a manifesto issued here by a number of labor leaders.

Denounce Attack on Reds. London, May 21.—Denunciation of the Polish attack on bolshevik Russia, and what is regarded as Great Britain's complicity in that offensive, is contained in a manifesto issued here by a number of labor leaders.

Denounce Attack on Reds. London, May 21.—Denunciation of the Polish attack on bolshevik Russia, and what is regarded as Great Britain's complicity in that offensive, is contained in a manifesto issued here by a number of labor leaders.

Denounce Attack on Reds. London, May 21.—Denunciation of the Polish attack on bolshevik Russia, and what is regarded as Great Britain's complicity in that offensive, is contained in a manifesto issued here by a number of labor leaders.

## FADING AND DIZZY SPELLS

The Cause of such Symptoms and Remedy Told in This Letter.

Syracuse, N. Y.—"When I commenced the Change of Life I was poorly, had no appetite and had fainting spells. I suffered for two or three years before I began taking Dr. E. E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the Liver Pills which I saw advertised in the papers and in your little books. I took about twelve bottles of your Vegetable Compound and found it a wonderful remedy. I commenced to pick up at once and my suffering was relieved. I have told others about your medicine and know of some who have taken it. I am glad to help others all I can."

Mrs. R. E. Demme, 437 W. Lafayette Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Moreover this reliable remedy contains no narcotics or harmful chemicals and owes its efficiency to the medicinal extracts of the native roots and herbs which it contains.

After you eat—always use EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

—one or two tablets—eat like candy. Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloating, Gas, Indigestion, Stomach Aches, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Food Souring, repeating, headache, the many ills caused by the stomach.

Acid-Stomach EATONIC is the best remedy. It takes the harmful acids and gases right out of the body and, of course, you get well. Tons of thousands wonderfully benefited. Guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded by your own druggist. Cost a trifle. Please try it!